लिये से स्थान पर देश के अन्दर ही बचत को प्रोत्साहन देकर संसाधन जुटाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. वी. चन्द्रशेखर मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख) बजट अभिवृद्धि के लिए इस के उन मानदण्डों में सुधार किया जाना आवश्यक है जो बजट व्यवहार के मूल तत्व हैं। इन में अर्थ-व्यवस्था की दर में वृद्धि, राजकोषीय घाटे का स्तर कर नीतियां, मुद्रास्फीती, बैंकिंग प्रणाली व पूंजीगत बाजारों में दक्षता और अर्थ व्यवस्था में विश्वास शामिल है । अब तक किए गए विभिन्न आर्थिक सुधार उपायों का समग्र बचतों पर अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की आशा है।

कहलगांव ताप विद्युत परियोजना

*131. **श्री जनार्दन यादव** : क्या **विद्युत मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भागलपुर स्थित कहलगांव ताप विद्युत परियोजना का निर्माण-कार्य कब तक पूर्ण होना है और अब तक कितनी इकाइयों का निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण हुआ है;

(ख) शेष इकाइयों के कब तक पूर्ण हो जाने की सम्भावना है, और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कहलगांव ताप विद्युत परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य अत्यंत धीमी गति से चल रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप निर्माण कार्य पूर्ण होने में विलम्ब हो रहा है तथा ऐसे विलम्ब के लिए कौन-कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार हैं ?

विद्युत मंत्री (श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे) : (क) और (ख) बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम (एन० टी० पी. सी.) की कहलगांव ताप विद्युत परियोजना (चरण–1) में प्रत्येक 210 मे. वा. की 4 यूनिटें शामिल हैं । पहली इकाई मार्च, 1992 में चालू हो गई थी और दूसरी इकाई मार्च, 1994 में । यूनिट 3 और 4 को 1995–96 में समकालित किए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ग) तत्कालीन यू. एस. एस. आर. की तकनीकी और वित्तीय सहायता से इस परियोजना का निर्माण किया जा रहा था । तत्कालीन यू. एस.एस. आर के विघटन के पश्चात्, वास्तविक रूप से परिकल्पित व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत उपस्कर तथा सामग्री की आपूर्ति में विलम्ब और बाधा, कहलगांव ताप विद्युत परियोजना की तीसरी और चौथी इकाइयों के पूरी होने में विलम्ब का मुख्य कारण रहे हैं और इस प्रकार ये विलम्ब के कारण एन टी पी सी के नियंत्रण से बाहर थे ।

Dollars Purchased by Government

*132. SHRI K. R. MALKANI:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that when the rupee value was rising vis-a-vis the dollar, Government kept on buying dollars and kept the rupee depressed;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor when a strong rupee means a strong India;

(c) how many crores of rupees have been spent to buy dollars in this process; and

(d) whether Government would reconsider its policy and allow the value of the rupee to appreciate in the normal course?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) and (b) Under the unified exchange rate system introduced in March 1993 the exchange rate of the Rupee is determined by the demand for and supply of foreign exchange in the

market. During 1993-94, there was a large supply of foreign exchange on account of exceptionally strong growth in the country's export earnings and inflows of foreign capital as also positive inflows of non-resident deposits. At the same time import demand was unexpectedly weak as imports increased only by 6.1 per cent in dollar terms during 1993-94. These trends led to a welcome build-up in foreign currency reserves from the low levels to which they had dropped earlier. The weakness in import growth can be expected to be a temporary phenomenon. A high level of reserves is required to meet any contingencies which may arise from time to time in the context of a more open economy.

An increase in the value of the Rupee will adversely affect our exports and will encourage imports which together would worsen the balance of trade. This will also prevent the country from building up comfortable stocks of foreign exchange reserves which are our security against future contingencies.

(c) Reserve Bank of India's net purchases of foreign exchange from authorised dealers amounted to US $ 12582 million (Rs. 39459 crores) in 1993-94 and US$3537 million (Rs. 11096 crore) during the first quarter of 1994-95.

(d) The exchange rate of the Rupee is continuously monitored and its movements are assessed from the point of view of export performance, the cost of imports, the burden of debt servicing and other factors.

Committee to Trace the end Use of Money in Securities Scam

*134. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up to trace the end use of money in the securities scam has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so what are the findings of the committee; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) to (c) The Inter-Disciplinary Group for tracing end use of monies involved in the exposure of banks and financial institutions in the irregular securities transactions, submitted an Interim Report to Reserve Bank of India in which they have reconciled the variation in the figures of exposure arrived at by the Janakiraman Committee, CBI and Custodian's Office. The Interim Report also presents analysis of debits and credits in 143 bank accounts of Harshad Mehta Group out of 173 accounts of this group. The scrutiny is continuing. Further the Interim Report details the constraints in tracing the end use of funds and identifying the assets acquired by the beneficiaries and also the strategies for looing into this matter.

Reserve Bank of India has been requested by the Government to review the progress made by the Group and to provide additional man power support to enable it to complete its task expeditiously.

Acquisition off American dollars by RBI etc.

*135. SHRI INDER KUMAR GUJRAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of American dollars acquired in the post budget period by the RBI or other authorised agencies of the Government of India;

(b) whether the quantum of such purchases was conditioned by weakening of the US currency in international market;

(c) whether the size of purchases has, in any way, caused inflationary pressure on Indian monetary system;